

2019 **LIFE &  
ANNUITY**

SYMPOSIUM

May 20–21 • Tampa, FL



## Session 42: So Your Predictive Model is Turned On. Now What?

[SOA Antitrust Disclaimer](#)

[SOA Presentation Disclaimer](#)

# So, Your Predictive Model is Turned On.

## Now What?

Adnan Haque  
Integrated Analytics  
Munich Re

# Machine learning in life insurance

## Accelerate underwriting

- Eliminate evidence
- Automate decisions

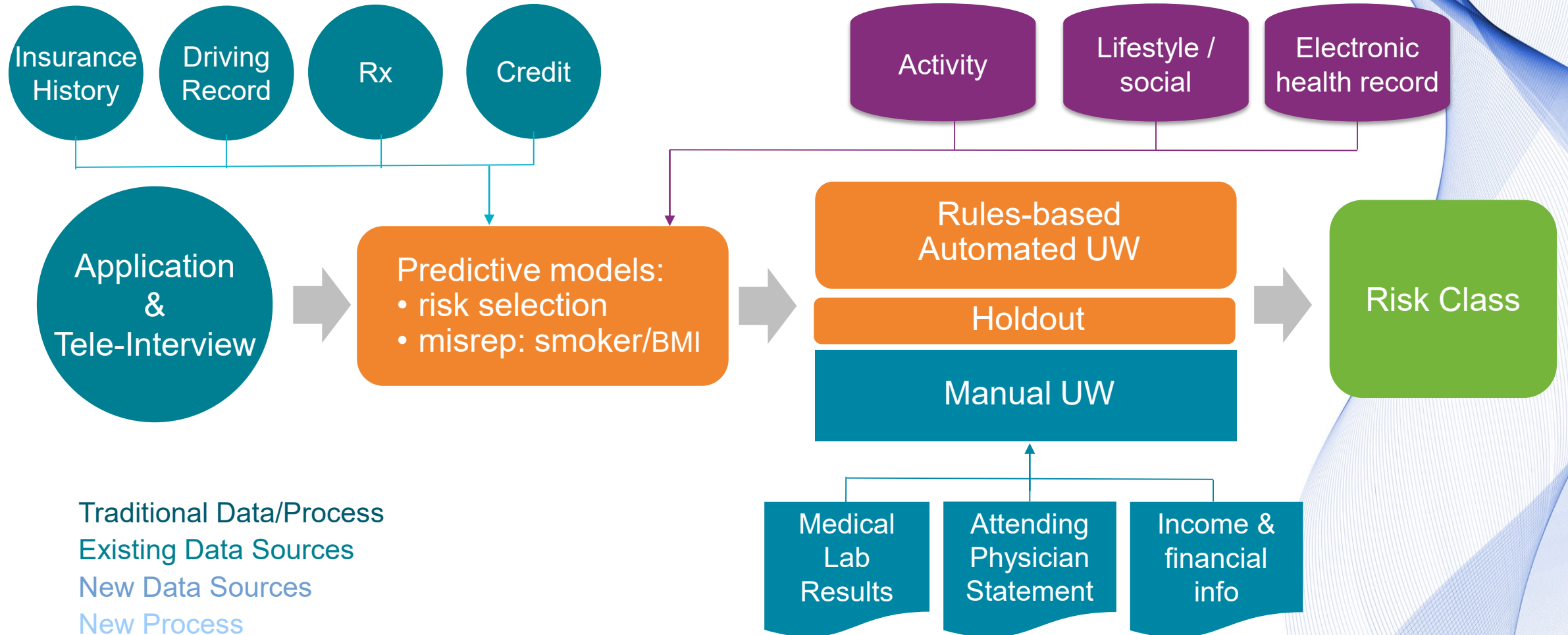
## Price more accurately

- Incorporate more factors into mortality / morbidity prediction
- Provide finer segmentation or even individual pricing

## Drive sales and marketing with data

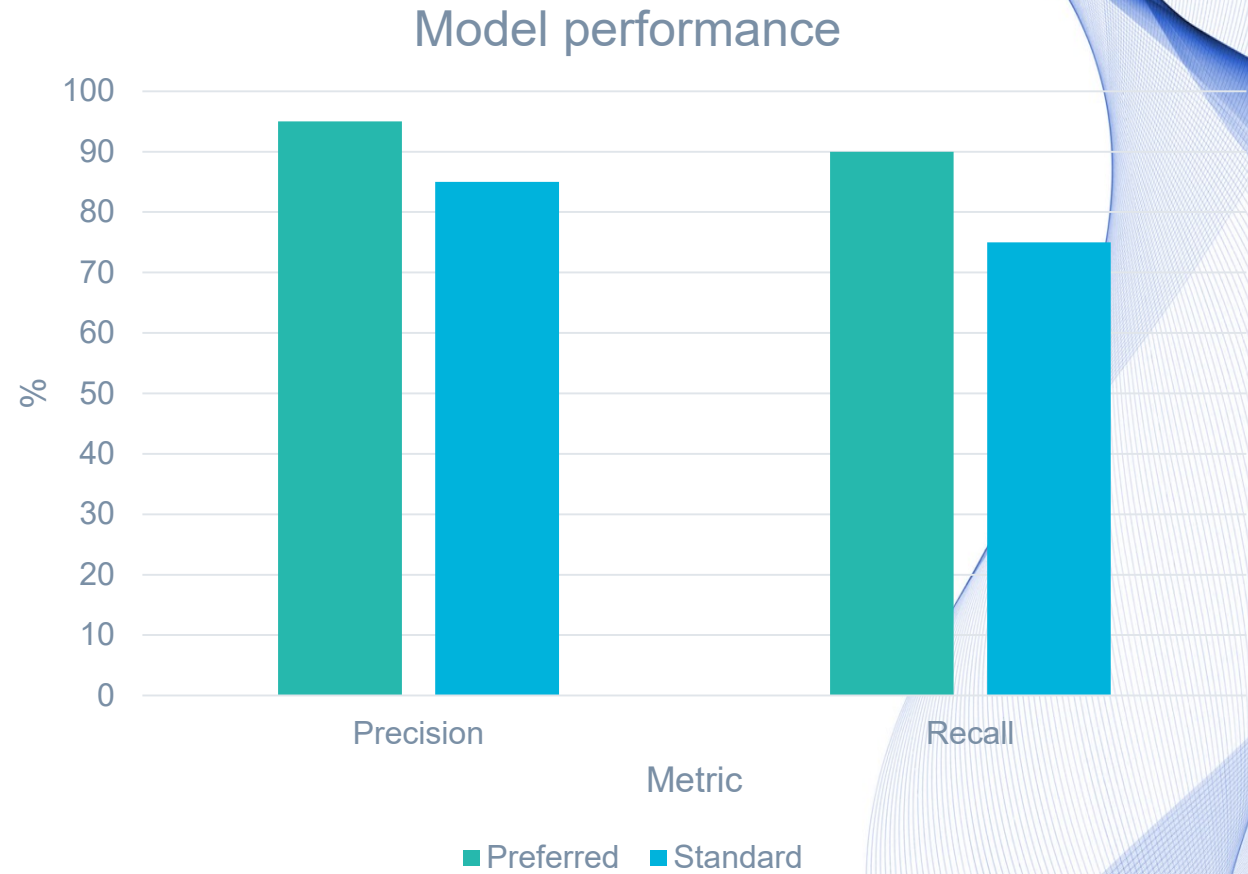
- New models of IT
- Target for both marketing and risk

# Model case study

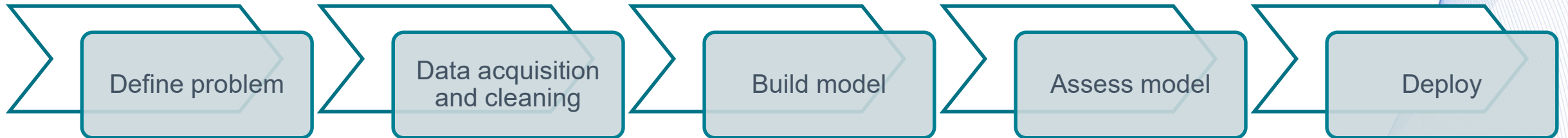


# Risk selection model

Case	Actual UW Class (with labs/exams)	Model Predicted Probabilities			Predicted UW Class
		Preferred	Standard	Refer	
Case 1	Preferred	99%	1%	0%	Preferred
Case 2	Declined	50%	30%	20%	Refer
Case 3	Preferred	70%	15%	5%	Preferred
Case 4	Declined	90%	8%	2%	Preferred
Case 5	Standard	20%	75%	5%	Standard



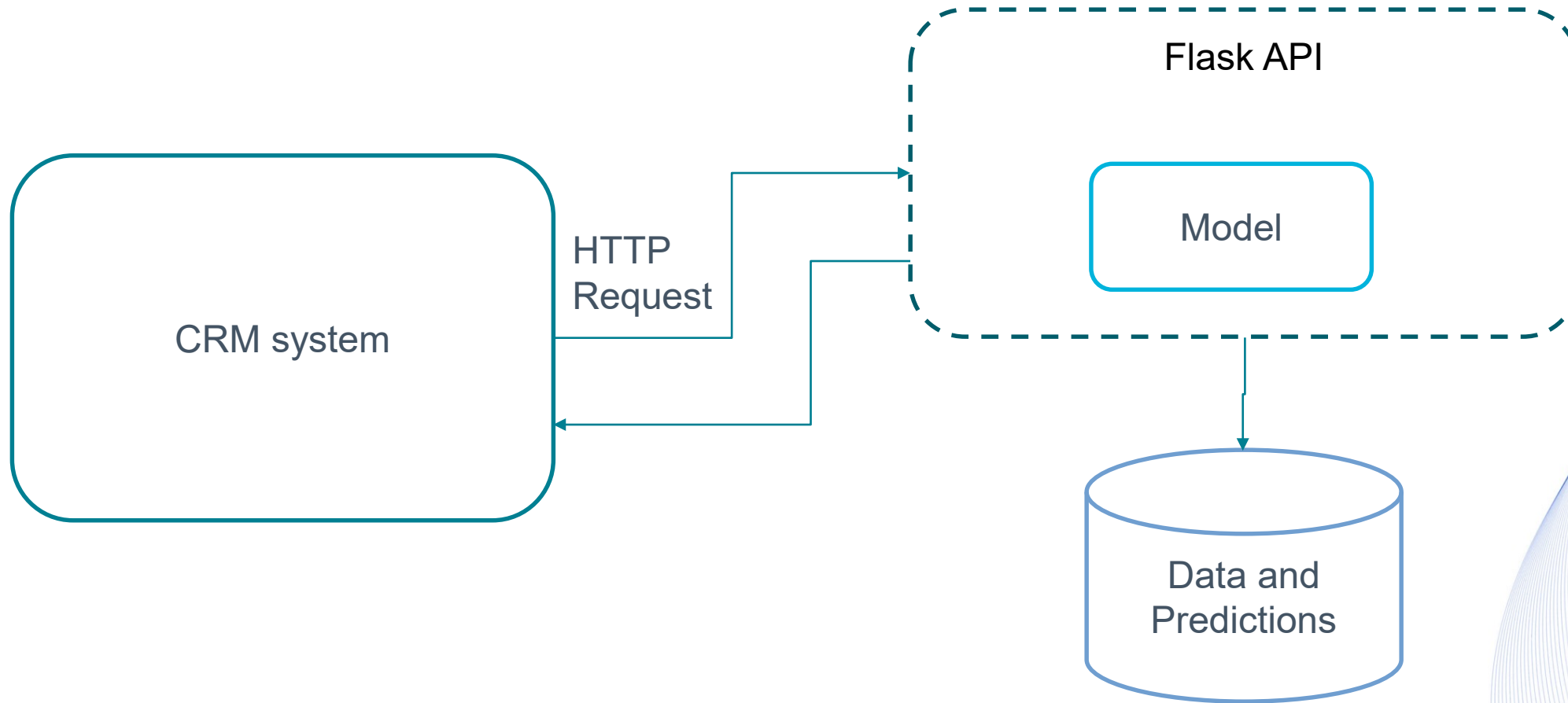
# Model lifecycle 5 years ago



# Am I done?

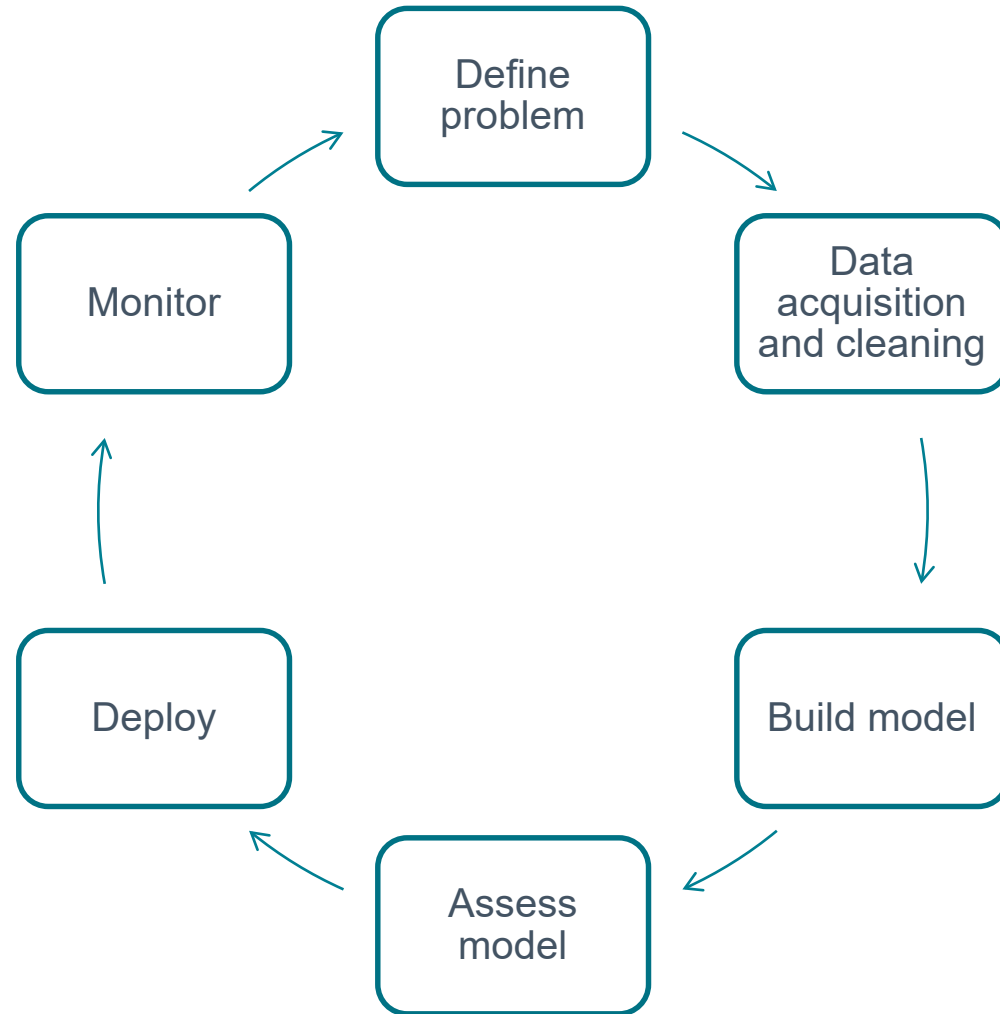
```
def train(X, y):  
    """Train model."""  
    clf = RandomForestClassifier()  
    clf.fit(X, y)  
    with open('model.pickle', 'wb') as f:  
        pickle.dump(clf, f)  
  
def predict(X):  
    """Model prediction."""  
    with open('model.pickle', 'rb') as f:  
        clf = pickle.load(f)  
    return clf.predict(X)
```

# Deployment architecture





# Model lifecycle today



# Why model monitoring matters



# Why do models go wrong?

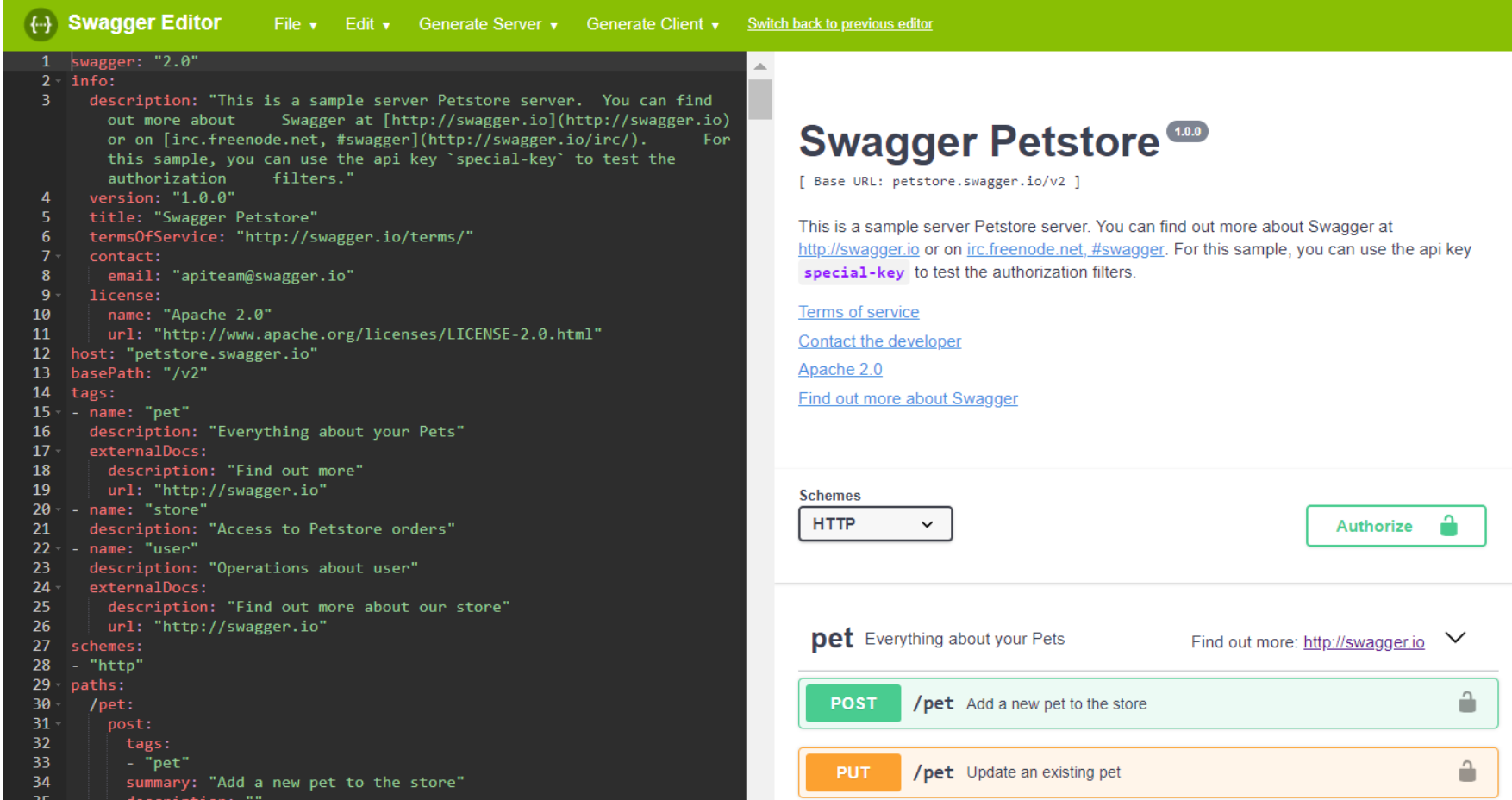
- World changes, training data might no longer depict real world
- Model inputs might change
- Undiscovered bugs in data pipeline or model
- Model becomes worse over time

# Input monitoring

- Schema validation
- Correlation checks
- Distribution checks
- Clustering
- Model driven anomaly detection

# Input monitoring – schema validation

- Type checks
- Minimum and maximum ranges
- Unseen categories




The screenshot displays the Swagger Editor interface. On the left, a code editor shows the Swagger JSON definition for the Petstore API. On the right, the rendered UI for the Swagger Petstore API is shown, including the title, base URL, description, and a list of endpoints.

```
1 swagger: "2.0"
2 info:
3   description: "This is a sample server Petstore server. You can find
4     out more about Swagger at [http://swagger.io](http://swagger.io)
5     or on [irc.freenode.net, #swagger](http://swagger.io/irc/). For
6     this sample, you can use the api key `special-key` to test the
7     authorization filters."
8   version: "1.0.0"
9   title: "Swagger Petstore"
10  termsOfService: "http://swagger.io/terms/"
11  contact:
12    email: "apiteam@swagger.io"
13  license:
14    name: "Apache 2.0"
15    url: "http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html"
16  host: "petstore.swagger.io"
17  basePath: "/v2"
18  tags:
19    - name: "pet"
20      description: "Everything about your Pets"
21      externalDocs:
22        description: "Find out more"
23        url: "http://swagger.io"
24    - name: "store"
25      description: "Access to Petstore orders"
26      externalDocs:
27        description: "Find out more about our store"
28        url: "http://swagger.io"
29  schemes:
30    - "http"
31  paths:
32    /pet:
33      post:
34        tags:
35          - "pet"
36        summary: "Add a new pet to the store"
37        description: ""
```


**Swagger Petstore** <sup>1.0.0</sup>  
[ Base URL: petstore.swagger.io/v2 ]


This is a sample server Petstore server. You can find out more about Swagger at <http://swagger.io> or on <irc.freenode.net, #swagger>. For this sample, you can use the api key `special-key` to test the authorization filters.

[Terms of service](#)  
[Contact the developer](#)  
[Apache 2.0](#)  
[Find out more about Swagger](#)

Schemes  
HTTP  

**pet** Everything about your Pets Find out more: <http://swagger.io>

**POST** /pet Add a new pet to the store 

**PUT** /pet Update an existing pet 

# Input monitoring – distribution

- Missingness
- Metrics
  - Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
  - Kullback-Leibler divergence
  - L-infinity distance

great-expectations library



# Input monitoring – anomaly detection

- Random Cut Forests
- Generative Adversarial Networks

**Use a model**

**To monitor a  
model**



# Output monitoring

- Distribution of output
- Compare against ground truth
- Model confidence
- Compare against other model predictions



# Output monitoring – ground truth

Misclassification matrix

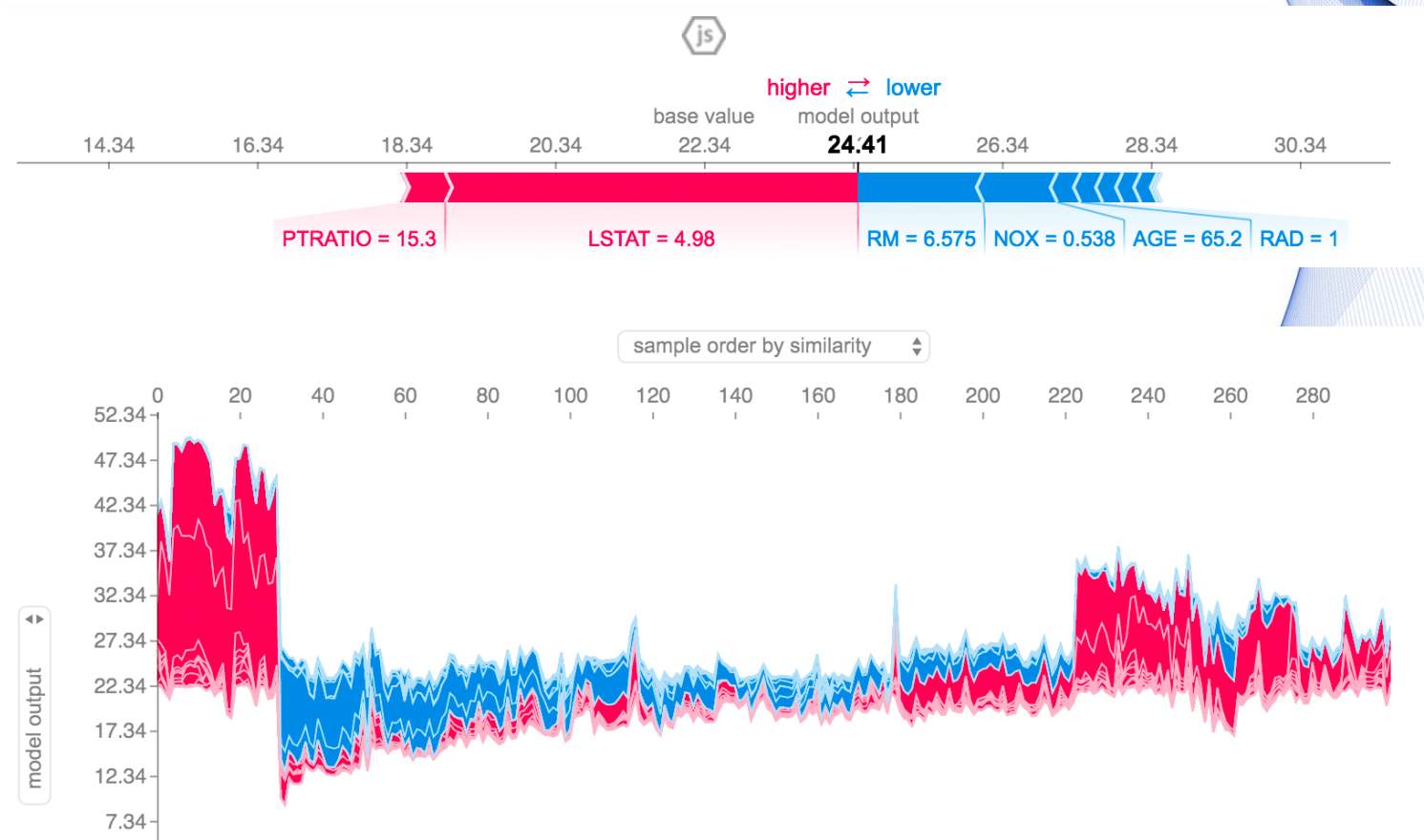
Actual UW Class	Predicted Class		
	Preferred	Standard	Decline
Preferred	1000	0	0
Standard	50	200	0
Decline	10	30	100

Cost matrix

		Predicted Class			
		Super Pref	Pref	Std	RUW
Actual F U W Class	Super Pref				
	Pref				
	Std				
	Smk				
	SubStd				
	Decline				

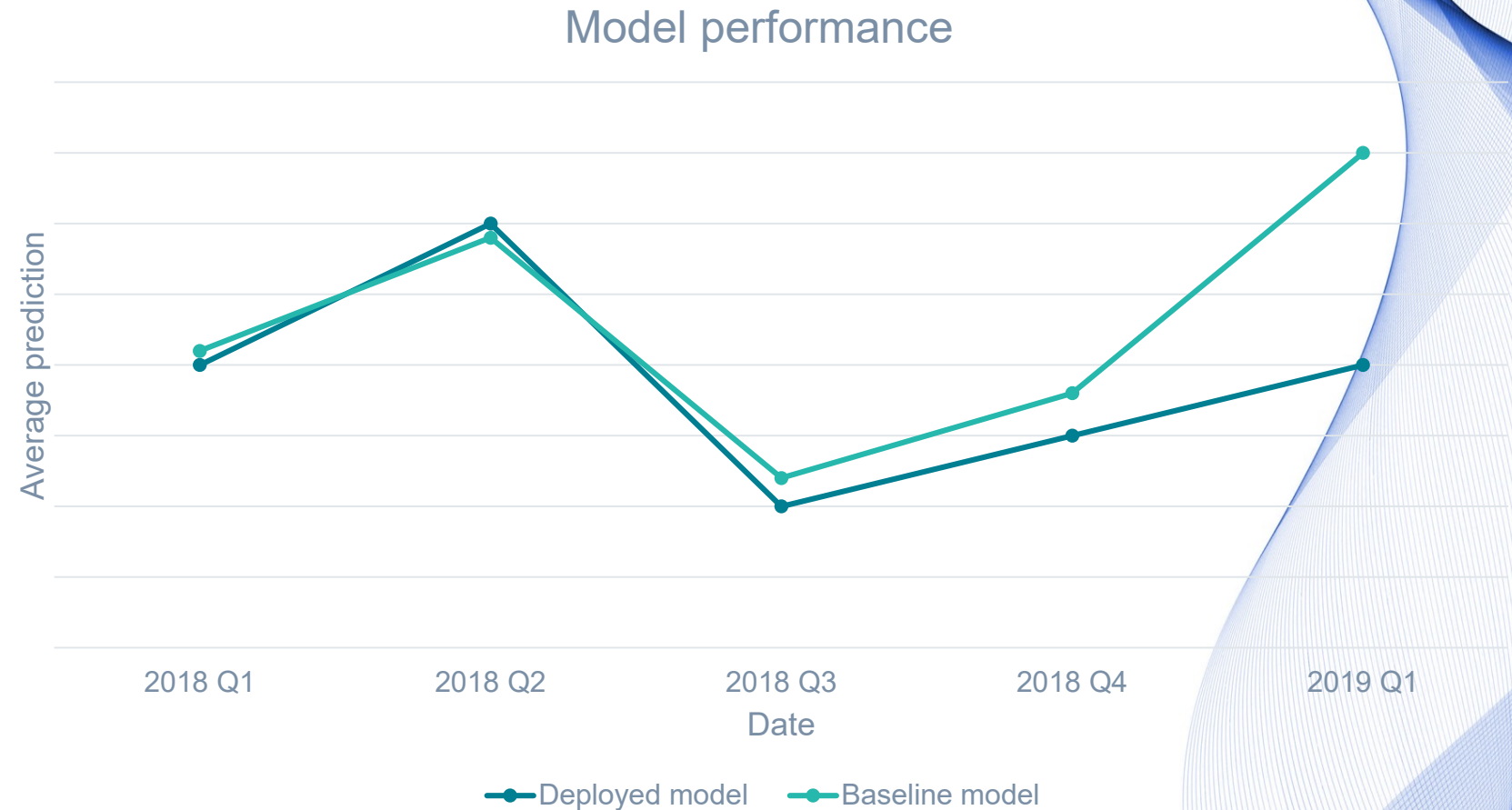
# Output monitoring – feature importance

- Track aggregated feature importance over time
- Track reason codes assigned



# Output monitoring – baseline model

- Train and deploy a simple baseline model in conjunction with a more sophisticated deployed model



# Managing alerts

- Dashboard
- Minimize the number of false positives

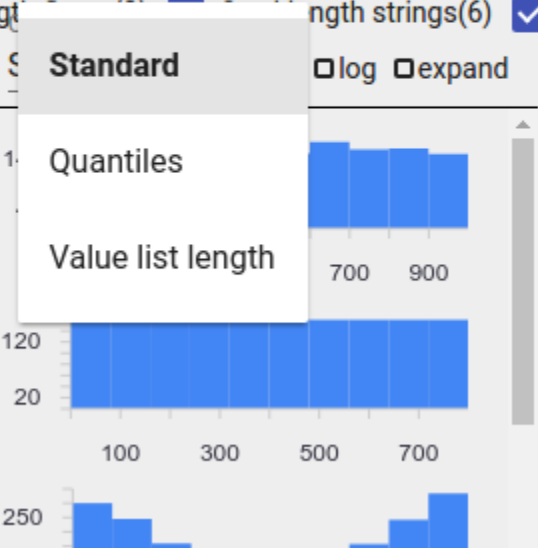
Compare Mode (optional) select a second dataset compare with

Sort by **Feature order**  Reverse order Name filter

Features:  fixed-length ints(24)  variable-length ints(1)  fixed-length floats(20)  variable-length strings(6)

Numeric Features (48)								Standard	<input type="checkbox"/> log	<input type="checkbox"/> expand
	count	missing	mean	std dev	zeros	min	median	max		
<b>xor_int_2</b>	1600	0%	498.55	284.87	0.13%	0	490	999		
<b>_example_num</b>	1600	0%	399.5	230.94	0.13%	0	400	799		
<b>lopsided_data</b>	1600	0%	4.57	2.69	0%	1	5	8		

Standard  
Quantiles  
Value list length



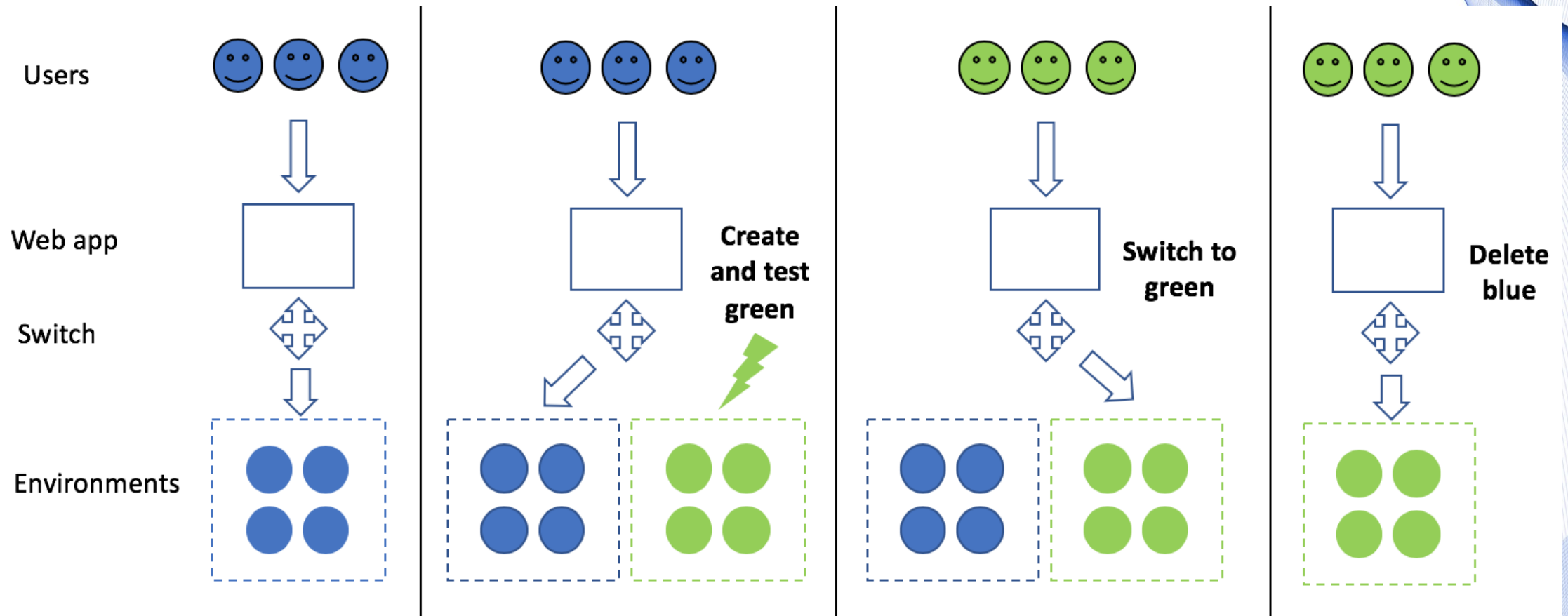
# Batch learning

- Scheduled vs. trigger based
- How large should our window be?
- When do we accept our retrained model?

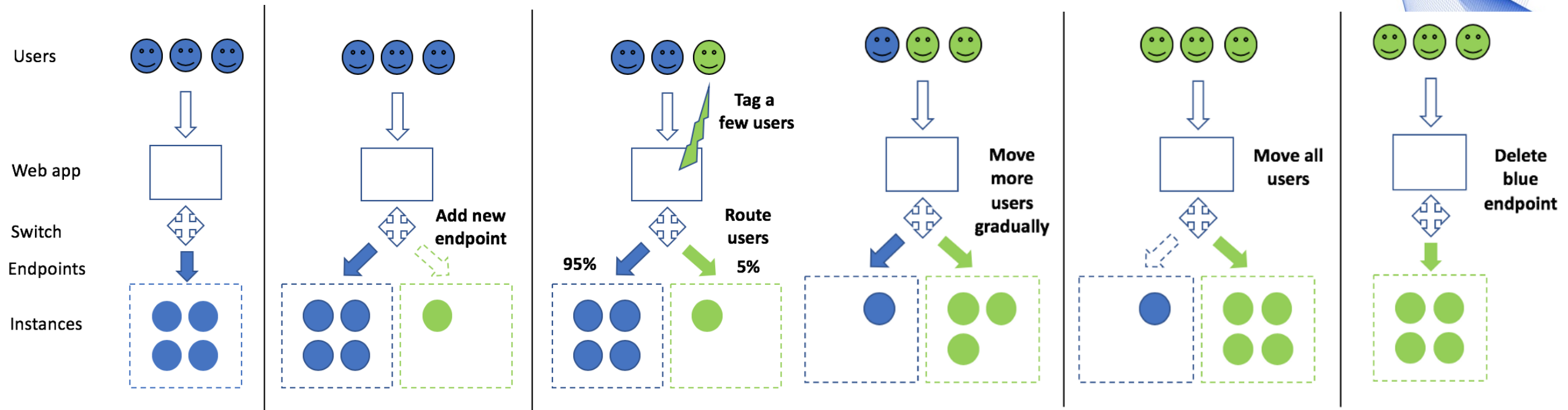
# Model versioning

- Reproducibility matters!
  - All code should be in code repository (git)
  - Data and code should be tied together
  - Environment reproducibility (docker)
- Allow for seamless rollbacks

# Blue-green deployment



# Canary testing

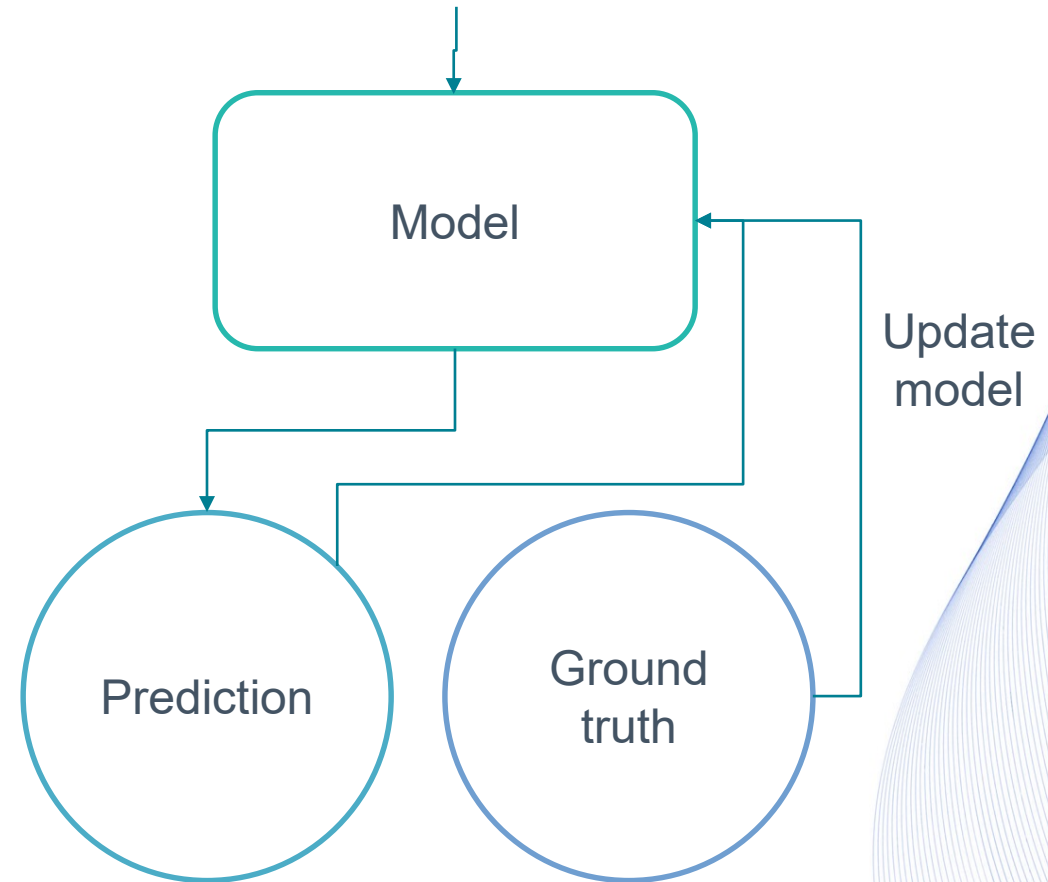




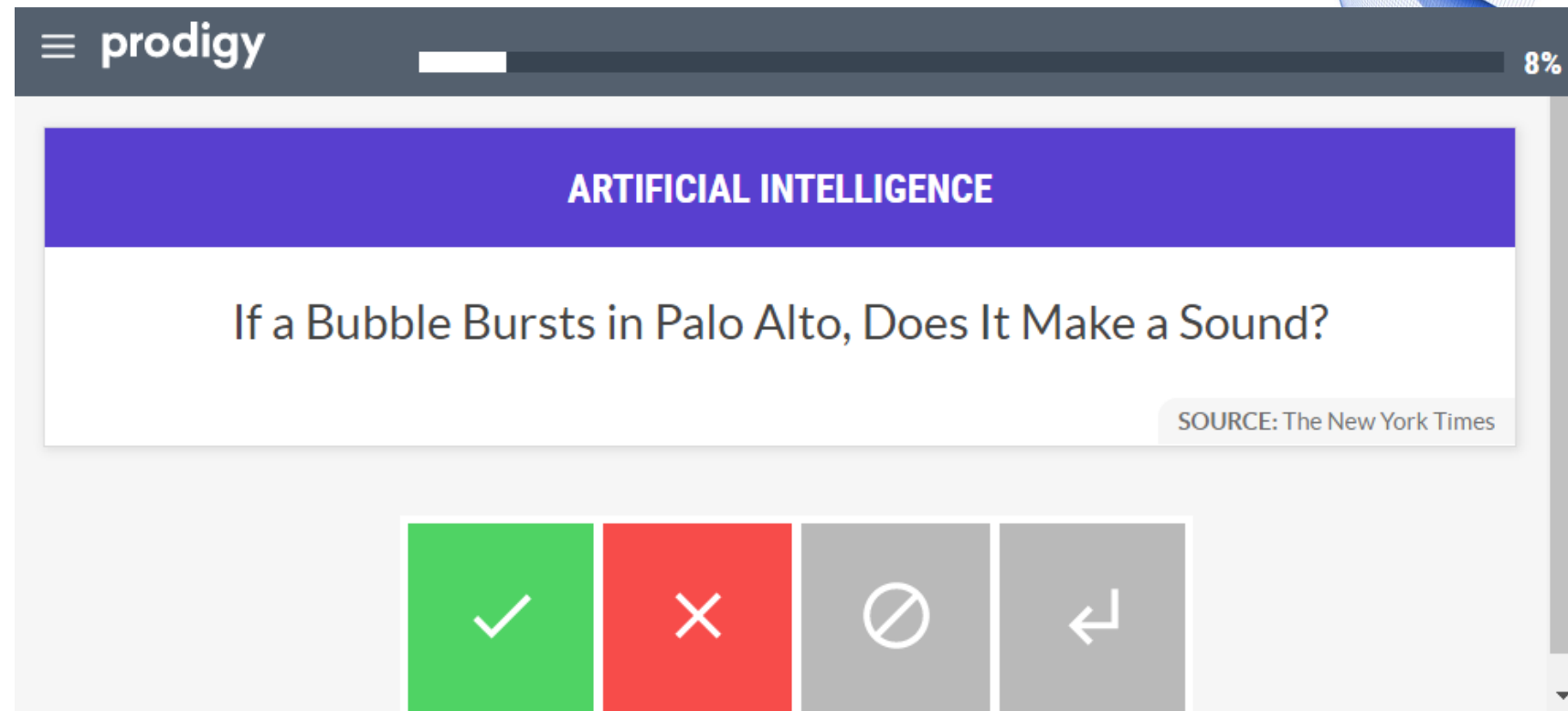
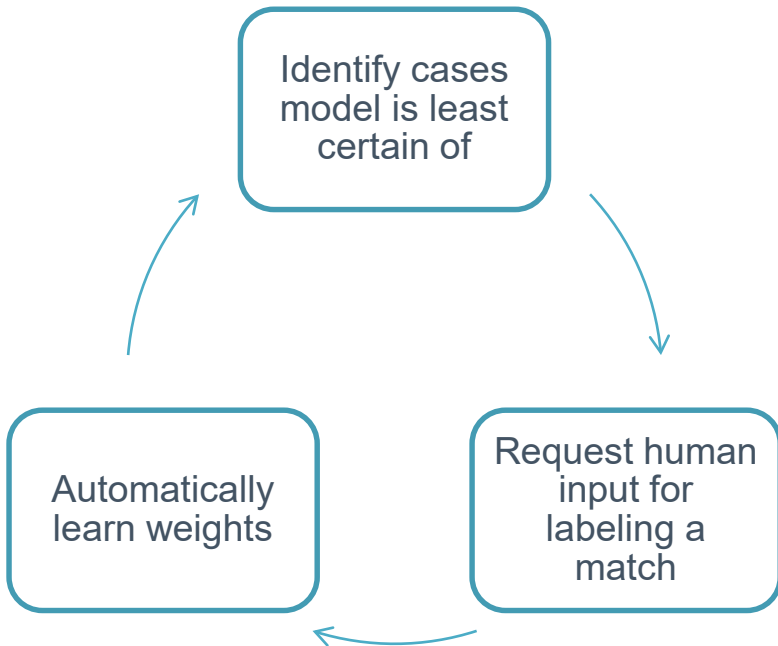
# Online learning

- Leverages continuous stream of ground truth
- Adapts to emerging relationships
- **Expensive to maintain**
- **Difficult to have tractability**

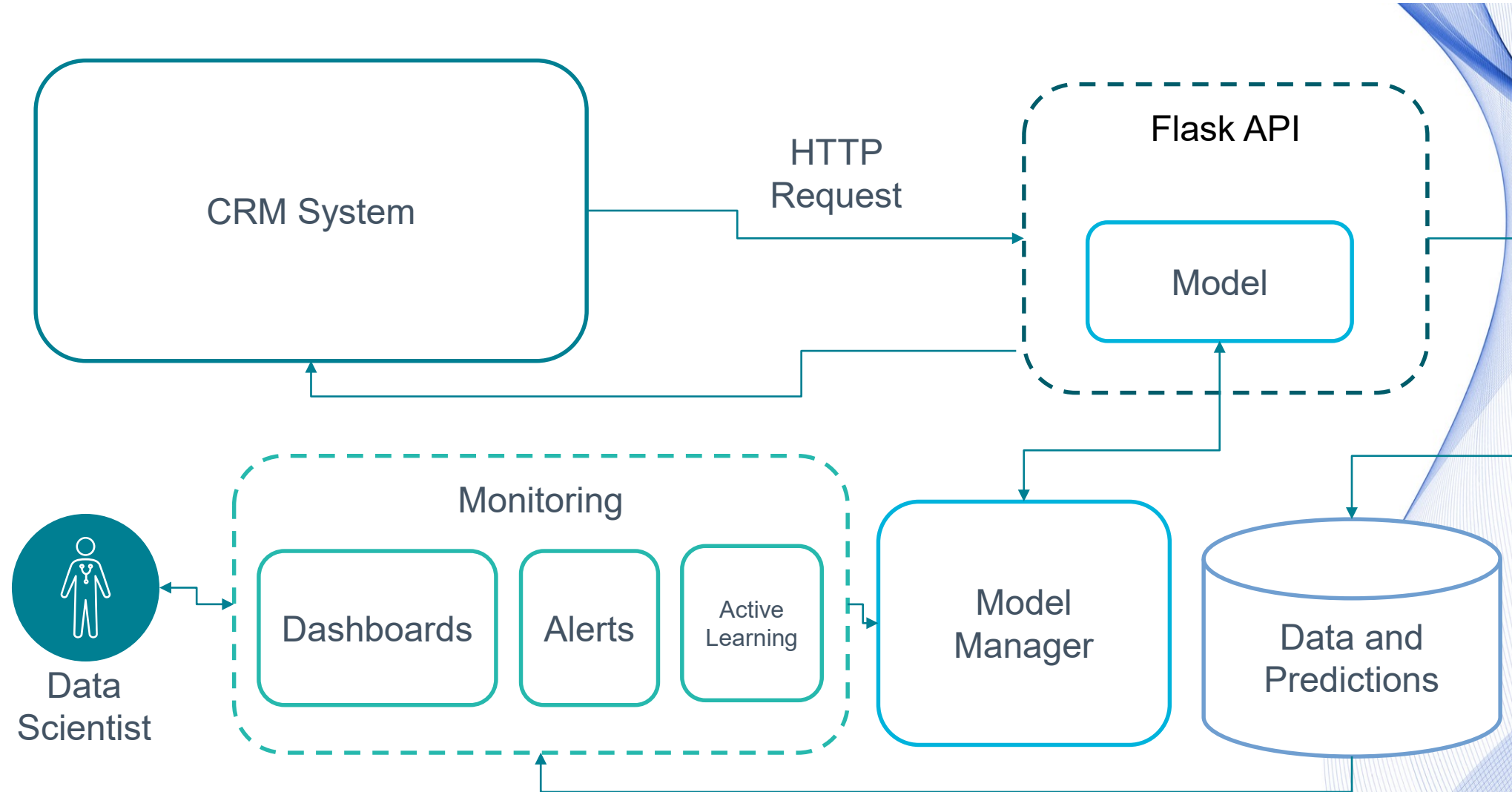
{age: 35, gender: Male, hypertension: True}



# Active learning



# Overall architecture



# ML test score

What's your Machine Learning Test Score? A rubric for ML production systems. (<https://storage.googleapis.com/pub-tools-public-publication-data/pdf/45742.pdf>)

- **0 points:** More of a research project than a productionized system.
- **1-2 points:** Not totally untested, but it is worth considering the possibility of serious holes in reliability.
- **3-4 points:** There's been first pass at basic productionization, but additional investment may be needed.
- **5-6 points:** Reasonably tested, but it's possible that more of those tests and procedures may be automated.
- **7-10 points:** Strong levels of automated testing and monitoring, appropriate for mission critical systems.
- **12+ points:** Exceptional levels of automated testing and monitoring



# Future reading

- Hidden Technical Debt in Machine Learning Systems (<https://papers.nips.cc/paper/5656-hidden-technical-debt-in-machine-learning-systems.pdf>)
- Operational monitoring
- MLflow (<https://mlflow.org/>)
- TFDV (Tensorflow Data Validation) and TFMA (Tensorflow Model Analysis) ([https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/tutorials/model\\_analysis/chicago\\_taxi](https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/tutorials/model_analysis/chicago_taxi))
- Racket (<https://racket.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>)

**Thank you!**